REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,804.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

Has but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The AROOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on TUESDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Avery, on TUESDAY, the 1st [May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingora, Mora, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Ropalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Companie

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

alternating Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Sherill, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Gulch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Sherill, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	37	23	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 13th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt Jn. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,389 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,504 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,180 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 31st April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th Apl.
(c) ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2679	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1885	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 400 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE,	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2633	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 25th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(SAILING ABOUT 2ND MAY.)

STEAMER SESTOS, 1,196 Tons Register, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain Tilmouth, has very comfortable accommodation for six First Class Passengers. Passage—Rs. 400.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,

2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 360

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. CALIPSO,	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400	A. Leva	on the 8th May.
S.S. ETTORE	3,870	400	C. Lazarich	on the 15th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2,490	250	G. Dorcich	on or about the 29th May.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 120
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, a first class square Piano, etc., etc., at Bandora Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household effects, &c., of R. Pile, Esq., consisting of rich cut glass and plated-ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, blackwood open carved furniture, such as pier, side, round, dining, dressing and washing tables, easy, drawing room, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, sofa couches, double and single screens, towel horses, press, whatnot, Jatafand, teapoy, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, camp-cots, children cots, and charpoy, dressing glass, clock, time piece, pictures, kerosine and reading lamps, flower vases, square mahogany piano and harmonium, water filters, bathing tubs, iron stoves, books, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Library containing Library and Scientific works, being a portion of the Library of the late Dr. Narayen Daji at the "Union Press," Dhobie Talao, proposed to the Public Institute.

EXPENSIVE PICTURE GALLERY consisting of Daniell's Scenery in Hindoostan, Results of a scientific mission to India and High Asia by Hermann Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit (Atlas and Scenery and Geography &c.), Industrial arts of the 19th Century by M Digby Wyatt (series of illustration of the choicest specimens produced by every nation, &c.) Hunter's Graved Ivories Sydenham Society, Insecte de surinam, Les amours de Psyche at de Cupidou, rich arts and engravings on metal, ivory, &c, large fish bowls with pillars, jackwood carved show cupboards and book cases, Chemical gas-o-meter.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the remainder Lots from No. 356, by order of the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th April 1877, at the abovementioned place from 1 P. M., the whole of the abovementioned Library in lots as per catalogues published.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quite new Mail Phaeton convertible into Waggonette complete, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF COWPEN WEST HARTLEY COALS at Nicol Bunder.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Fazell Goolam Hussein about 1700 Tons best Cowpen West Hartley Coals, Ex ship Seringapatam, on Nicol Bunder, or as much as there may be undisposed of.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class full toned Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a Handsome English Built Self Driving Park Phaeton, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, Plants, &c., at No 160, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of S. Lang, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the same comprises rich engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best Elkington's plated ware such as dish covers, vegetable dishes, epergne, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames ; ice pitcher, butter-pot, biscuit-box, waiter, tea-tray, sets of beaded pattern spoons and forks, and set of cutlery in mahonany case, by "Elkington and Co.," set of dessert knives and forks, and set of fish knives and forks in mahogonny cases by Ditto, treble branched table and piano candlesticks, handsome blackwood French polished furniture such as set of dining table, side board, whatnot, dumb-waiter, dinner-room, Madras pattern chairs, circular, pier work, gentlemen and lady's writing tables, chiffonier, easy, drawing-room, and ladys' low-chairs, Ottoman, sofas, veranda-chairs, a first-class sweet toned Mahogonny semigrand Piano, by "Collard and Collard," made to order ; rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, flower vases, flower-pots, first-rate Chromo-lithograph, English iron painted four poste bed-stead, dressing and washing tables, aressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, towel horses, clothes basket tenpoys screens, hat stand, dispenser and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, choice plants, garden roller, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

A Handsome Park Phaeton by Simpson & Co., Madras.
A Pair of Do. Fast trotting Grey Carriage Horses.
Set of English Carriage Harness.
A Surat Milch Cow and Calf.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Best Plated, Rich Crockery, and Glass Wares a Handsome English built Park Phaeton, an English built Regina open carriage, a Handsome Australian Horse 15-3, Harness, &c., at No., 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain wares, carriages, horse, harness, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1877.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT IN BOMBAY
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,
Most positively the last Night of the Season,
ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PERFORMED
OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

COCORICO (Duke of Brabant) ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
GOLO (his Prime Minister) ..... „ A. Plumpton.
BURGOMASTER (of Curacoa) ..... „ J. Batson.
CHARLES MARTEL ..... „ Fendon.
GRAB (The Bold Gendarmes) ..... „ H. Vernon.
PITOU (The Bold Gendarmes) ..... „ Rollings.
GENEVIEVE ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
DROGAN (a Baker, afterwards Page) ..... Miss Elgia May.
COUNCILLORS, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE. THE BALCONY DUETT.
CUP OF TEA SONG. DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.
THE BOLD GENDARMES.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
SPINNLIED ..... Litolff.
PASQUINADE ..... Gottschalk.

PUNKAS WILL BE PROVIDED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress-Circle, Rs. 10.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY & Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Night of Performance.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON
KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ,
THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO
AND
THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD
Will have the honour to hold his
FIRST LEVEE
THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY
on or about
SATURDAY, MAY 12.
In conjunction with his
NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS.
LITTLE ETTA,
THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS
in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,
Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.
PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. DAVE CARSON. O. T. BURNE.

THE NATUCK GOPAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 28TH APRIL.

A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"HURISCHANDRA."

Reserved Seat ..... Rs. 2 0 | Second Class ..... Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat ..... 1 0 | Third Class 0 8

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, either Furnished or unfurnished, an airy and spacious FLOOR situated in one of the best localities in the Fort. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the small number of Prizes now being claimed, the Management have decided from the 1st proximo to substitute THREE LARGE PRIZES of RUPEES FIFTY each, instead of the many little ones as at present. These Prizes will be open to all classes of Tickets.

Drawings will take place monthly, and will be duly notified in the Cars.

Bombay, 27th April 1877.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons, Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very Strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

DISTRICT DOG-CARTS
ON ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLES.

MESSRS. EDULJEE & CO., LUCKNOW,

BEG to announce to the Public that they undertake to construct the above Carts with all recent improvements for

RUPEES ONE HUNDRED ONLY FOR CASH.

E. & C. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India especially during the Famine operations in Bengal (1875), where it gained popularity for usefulness with every convenience, and having made arrangements for Railway transit to the nearest point of delivery, the Freight will be found exceedingly moderate and insignificant compared to the distance. Harness and Lamps to match at an additional charge of Rs. 20 and Rs. 27. These Carts are suited either for Galloways or Ponies.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED an HAJEE AHMED has CONTRACTED TO SELL, all that piece or parcel of Ponas FREEHOLD LAND, containing by admeasurement 2,260 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector's Office under No. 163, with the several Chawls or Ranges of Buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98, which said land and premises are situate on the north side of Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor, on the West by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Sorabjee Powalla, on the North by the property of Kerbajee Hormusjee, and on the South by the said Falkland Road. Any PERSON HAVING CLAIM on the said property, either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required TO MAKE the same KNOWN to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Purchaser's Solicitors, at 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

RATANJI B. KARANJVALA,
Bombay, 26th April 1877. Khetwady 4th Lane.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th May 1877, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.
2. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and E. A. Sassoon who have been elected Directors of the Company by the Board to fill up two vacancies in their body.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 8th May 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th April 1877.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste :

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
FORT AND BYCULLA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, (Ld.)

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above is one of the Largest in the East.

Our Trunks are strongly made under the supervision of Practical Tradesmen to stand the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

Our Bags are made of Real oxhide and not of the imitation or "Bag Hide" now so generally offered to the Public.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	30 / 33 / 36	27 0 / 30 0 / 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather, The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 / 33 / 36	35 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above ..... from	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Movable Millinery Division	33 / 36	50 0 / 58 0
The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 / 24 / 26 / 30	28 0 / 31 0 / 34 *0 / 41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 / 26	48 0 / 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	...	
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing a great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 / 22 / 24	*33 0 / 30 0 / 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 / 24	44 0 / 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 / 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strong passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 / 10 8 / 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin, Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 / 24	24 0 / 26 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	26 / 28 / 34	30 0 / 35 0 / 50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	33 / 36	42 0 / 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 / 11 0 / 13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, with Lock and Strong Web		3 8 / 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 / 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings revolving, small articles cannot be displaced round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands.
Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-Pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"385 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTING PRESS.—WANTED to HIRE or PURCHASE a second-hand DEMY PRESS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 94¼ while French Rentes had receded from 104¼ to 104½, showing that so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned the political situation is not regarded as having undergone special change. The produce markets, however, indicate an increased appreciation of the rapid march of events, Cotton being depressed in the extreme, while Seeds have further advanced—movements which are likely to extend as hostilities assume a more decided character.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unsettled, and the Liverpool Cotton Market Reuter reports as dull, prices irregular. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales and spot quotations show a decline of ¼d. per lb, in Surats, and 1-16d. per lb. in American. For arrivals, there are no rates quoted, but so far as the Liverpool Market is concerned, private advices show that there are practically no buyers. The depression, in fact, is evidently on the increase, and as things now are, it would scarcely be a matter of surprise if a decided collapse in prices took place, even from the present reduced level. The stock in Liverpool has been further augmented this week—the American receipts are slightly larger than was generally expected—shipments from here continue comparatively large—and the Silver Exchanges are steadily declining—all adverse influences which would make themselves felt under any circumstances but doubly effective when accompanied by the present critical state of affairs on the Continent. A more discouraging position it would be difficult to conceive, and there are not wanting people who see in it good grounds for expecting a decline to ¼d. per lb. for Fair Dhollera before the close of the Bombay season.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11 cents., but July shipment has fallen to the same price, a decline of ¼ cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's receipts	3,000	1 000	3,000	3,000
Six days' "	24.000	16,000	23,000	18,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,866,000	3,911,000	3 300,000	

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was 6d., Calcutta 1s. and Calcutta Rapeseed 1s. per quarter higher. The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Copper, both Tile and Braziers, and a fall of 5s. per ton in Spelter. Yellow Metal was unchanged.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening gives a decrease in the Reserve of Notes of £400 000 and in Bullion of £500,000, but there is also a falling off in the amount of Bills Discounted of £200,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has accordingly only receded from 42½ to 42 per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills remains at 2½ per cent., so that the impressions freely expressed on this side some little time ago that war betwixt Turkey and Russia would probably lead to dearer money at Home, have not so far been verified.

Quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper in London show a decline from 84 to 83½ in Fours and from 84½ to 83½ in Fours and-a-half, while Fives-and-a-half remain at 88½.

BAR SILVER is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d., but private messages, we hear, report sellers at 54d. per oz. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £350,000 in Silver for Bombay, and we believe a further considerable sum is expected to be shipped by the succeeding steamer.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has again shown great quietness with, on the whole an easier tendency. To begin with a slightly steadier feeling was imported to the market by one of the leading Banks coming out as a seller of demand at Is. 8 13-16d., an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing rate, but none of the other Banks followed, while some of them showed a willingness to buy at a decline of 1-16d. For future delivery there is not the same discrepancy apparent as when rates were higher, but the Banks are still ready buyers for the latter half of May at 1-16d. under current quotations. We quote to-day on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d. per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Is. 9 1-16 to ¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9¼d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand drafts at 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally firmer, inasmuch as sellers ask higher prices, but the transactions continue unimportant. We quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96½ to Rs. 96½ ; Fives and a-half Rs. 100½ to Rs. 100¾.

The SHARE MARKET shows very little change in position. Bank of Bombays remain at 36½ per cent. premium. Press shares are unaltered throughout, and in Land Companies the only movement noted is a decline of Rs.10 in Colabas, Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady but very quiet. Dhurrumseys are Rs. 10 higher, but Khatau Maccanjees are Rs. 10 and Mandvie Spinning Rs.15 per share lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. and Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 5 per share respectively.

COTTON, although quiet has, for some reason not apparent on the face of things been much steadier than the Home advices would appear to warrant. In some instances a decline of Re. 1 per candy has been established, but taken all round rates are about the same as yesterday, or equivalent to about ¼d. per lb. over Liverpool arrival prices irrespective of commission. The receipts yesterday were 9.774 bales, making a total of 59 124 bales for the week as compared with 55,318 bales for the corresponding week last year and 51,215 bales in 1875. To-day's quotation are :—

F. G. F. Broach, ready	Rs. 194 per candy f. p.	
Good Ones, "	175	" "
F. G. F. do. "	171	" "
G. F. do. "	167	" "
Good Dhollera May	176	" "
F. G. F. do. "	171	" "
G. F. do. "	168	" "

SEEDS are firm. Linseed to some extent having been bought at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. Wheat is in strong request at Rs. 36 per candy for ready White Pessy.

FREIGHTS are decidedly dull and few engagements have been made to-day. By Steamer for Liverpool the current quotation is £1-16-3 to £1-17 6 and by sailing ship £2-2-6 per ton, the Astronomer having taken the berth at the latter rate.

PIECE GOODS are absolutely stagnant and prices are quite nominal so far as regards business from first hands, nor in the Bazaar are things much more lively.

COALS are somewhat easier owing to an increased number of cargoes being offered to arrive. Sales are reported of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20½ and of a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18½ per on alongside, both *via* Cape.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	682½
National Bank of India	16,000	250	all	3 do.	307 xd
Bank of Madras	60,00	250	all	10 do.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	800	80 p.a.*	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	63
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a.*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.a.*	135
Colabe S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.*	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	1,250	all	50 p.a.*	1,090
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a.*	1,110
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a.*	1,235 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	975	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,120
Ispahani S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	45 p.a.*	1,080
Khandesh Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a.*	1,140
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	800	1,25-	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a.*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,000	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a.*	1,410
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a.*	1,295
Muagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	500	all	..	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a.*	860
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	950
Do do. 1st Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	300
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	p.a.	1,840
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p.a.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	800	300	36	p. a.	255
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	200	7½	p. ct.	75
Machine & Boiler Co.	1,000	500	all		p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,200	500	all		p. ct.	465
Viegas Steam Ship Co.	3,000	200	all	6	p. c	63

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. MEDIATOR, 1,304 tons, Captain J. Hammon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. MERCIA, 1,060 tons, Captain G. Dinsdale, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. HERCULES, 130 tons, Captain F. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Point de Galle, April 18th in ballast.

THE A. H. Lloyds Co.'s S.S. SATURNO, 1,380 tons, Captain A. Leva, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, April 5th, via the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Commilla which left Calcutta on the 23rd instant, for Chittagong :—Miss Newbury, Miss Simpson, Mr. J. B. Siddane, and Mr. Loglen.

THE SHIP CARNEGIE, 10,13 tons, Captain William Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (November 1st), with a cargo of 1,3 6 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nosserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

The following is a list of passengers per S. S. Baghdad which left Calcutta on the 23rd instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits :—Mr. and Mrs. Stratford, Miss Alma Santon, Miss Bessie Edwards, Mr. C. A. Cowdery, Mr. Freyberger, Mr. John Owen, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. F. Martin and Mr. F. A. Hitchcock.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Hercules (s)	Allen	Galle, April 18.
	Saturno (s)	Leva	Trieste, April 5.
	Carnegie	Smith	Glasgow, Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Mula (s)	Doert	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Mediator (s)	Hamman	Calcutta.
	Marcia (s)	Dinsdale	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Saturno, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Astronomer, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—2 casks hardware, Abdoolally Tyabally.
Ellis Bates—200 casks paints B and A Hormusjee.
Bagdad s—1,400 cases soap, A K Shamjally.
Europeans—12 cases tea thenware, Soomar Veera.
Pembroke s—10 cases stout, Muncekjee Jamsetjee; 50 kegs lead ore, Vizbookhun Amrutlall.

FROM LONDON.

Siam s—1 box hardware, Ardeshir and Co.
Renown s—10 cases brandy, C Bounvialle and Co.
Lorne—10 cases brandy, C Bounvialle and Co.
Regina s—50 bottles quicksilver, Ameer Shoeb Meea.
European s—600 boxes candles, Abdoola Dawood Bawla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—6 hog heads claret, C Bounvialle and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s 10 cases wine, 5 cases rum and 10 cases whiskey, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Donnattor Castle—105 bales cotton, Heerlall Chimonram ; 80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 27 bales cotton, Khuttow Sewjee ; 120 bales cotton, Mootee Jetha.
Rajpoot—21 0 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 2 0 bales cotton Vursovjee Morarjee.
Virago s—40 bales hemp, Vulubdass Nursee ; 375 cwts myrabolans, Joseph Sassoon ; 100 bales cotton, Narrovjee Bhimjee ; 18 bales cotton, Luxmon Brothers ; 800 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 25 bales cotton, and 10 bales hemp, Cursondass Nensee ; 198 b les cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Italia s—229 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 1,576 cwts wheat, Rujabally Alyrajee ; 250 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 624 cwts coir yarn, Thackersee Kedsee ; 270 cwts coir yarn, Mocrajee Nathe ; 372 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.
Tythonian—700 bales cotton, Pechersdass Ambaidass ; 200 bales cotton, Edwards and Co ; 97 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Newark—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Prince Frederick—9 bales hides, Mahomed Peerbhoy Goodeer.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—853 packages coffee, 138 packages ginger, 7 packages cardamoms 3 packages tea, 37 bales senna, 9 bales hides and 60 bales cotton, P and O S N Co ; 6 bales hides and 2 bales cotton, Hasum Oomer ; 15 bales hides, Peckeermahomed Munjee
Severn s—150 cwts myrabolams, Josuh Lutiff ; 280 cwts bones, Wo mersbhoy Chandabhoy ; 2 800 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co ; 2,184 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scottland Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturno s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 350 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 266 bags coffee, W Nicol and Co ; 350 b les cotton, Muncerjee Maneckjee and Co.
Niram s—63 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Calypso s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—1 bar coffee, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
Niram s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 111 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Batavia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Robinia s—41,851 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotos s—1,201 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Stornoway—200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Centennial s—100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Hakar Adelstin s—257 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
City of Dunedin—350 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zephyrus—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PREMERSHAVEN.

Loochoo—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Arvonia—15,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Zohrab—450 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—4 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—200 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar 65 baskets onions, Seena Ahmed ; 70 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaw, Remoobhoy Furkeer ; 334 cwts sandalwood, 11 cwts Guinorns, and 55 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrim 41 bales twist N R Mody and Co ; 20 bales twist, Tata & Co ; 96 chests opium E D Sassoon ; 7 cases shar fins, Dadoobhoy Dossa ; 12 bales twist, Hajee Essa Ellis ; 10 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Johnmahmed ; 5 boxes silver dollars, Jivanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 chests opium, Lafa and Co ; 6 chests opium, Hera Ramgopal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khasgar s—11 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Gregory, Major, Bengal 3rd Gorkhas, on furlough, from Almora.
Cooke, Capt, Bengal 34th Regt N I, on leave, from Allahabad.
Greig, Capt, Bombay 4th Regt N I, on leave, from Belgaum.

APRIL 26.

Welch, Lieut, Madras 9th Regt N I, on Medl Certificate, from Cannanore.
Thate ay, Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, from leave, from Mahabuleshwar.
Osborne, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty from Panwell
Sanderson, Surg-Major, Madras M D, on leave, from Aurungabad
Home, Capt, Bengal Station Staff Officer, Dinapore, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Brownson, Surgn. Bombay M D, on duty, to Surat.
Bannerman, Capt, Bombay 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Agra.
Airey, Capt, Bengal 9th Regt, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 24.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A Mudge Branfoot, Civil Surgn, Bellary, to act as Resident Surgn, General Hospital.
Surgn James Anderson Laing, Civil Surgn, Bellary, to act as Surgn, 2nd Dist.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj F W Hamilton, 1-21st Regt, Comdt of Poonamallee, to be Cant Mag at that station.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Graham, P W Dept, is transferred to the Pension Establ in India, from 1st May, on the invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem.
Col C R Stainforth, Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.
The following promotions are made :—To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service, Captains A F Laugston and J H Gordon.
Capt H W Bird, 6th Light Cavy, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, Lt-Col James Puckle, S C.
Col W Serres, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.
His Grace the Gover in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Col R A Moore, to act as Commissary Genl. and Lt Col G A Walker, to act as Depy Comissary Genl.

HIGH COURT.—28TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicajee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S—M M Munshi.
Act X 1866 Fletcher and Smith—In the matter of the Alliance Bank of Bombay in Liquidation—Samuel William Read, creditor—R Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—Dhanaman and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Alharachia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
418-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Aly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jeffereon and Payne.
553-76—Bakhtiana and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

359-77—J Macfarlane and G—J Macfarlane vs Dajeba Gopall.
373-77—J Macfarlane and G—Cassidass Munsookram vs Manockbai Atmaram.

For Consent Decree.

593-75—Janardhun and G—Manchabai vs Juvangir Jeeangir and another—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSE.

373-76—M and Gilbert—Pragjivandass Hurjivandass vs Jumnadass Kullandass—Judge and Shapurjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.)

For Consent Decree.

356-77—P Kavasjee—Burjorjee Sorabjee R vs Maneckjee Jamsetjee Wadia and others—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE.

13-77—Mr Turner—Thucker Dayal Nursey vs Henry Gamble and another.

For further hearing.

490-76—In person—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhimbai and others—N N Kothare.

LONG CAUSES.

544-76—Ardaser and H—J A Fraseres da Costa vs The Bank of Bombay—Rimington Hore and Langley.
545-76—Ardaser—J N Pereira vs The Bank of Bombay—Remington, Hore and Langley.
642-76—Ardaser—J A Fraseres da Costa vs The Bank of India and China—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 29th April to 5th May.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sun. 29	4th Sunday after Easter	5 35	6 20	{ ... / 0 36 a	6 58 m / 6 33 a
Mon. 30	May.	5 34	6 21	{ 0 11 m / 1 15 a	6 32 m / 7 11 a
Tues. 1	.....	5 34	6 20	{ 0 47 m / 1 55 a	7 9 m / 7 50 a
Wed. 2	.....	5 33	6 21	{ 1 23 m / 2 39 a	7 47 m / 8 38 a
Th. 3	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day ..	5 33	6 21	{ 2 4 m / 3 17 a	8 26 m / 9 30 a
Fri 4	.....	5 32	6 21	{ 2 51 m / 4 17 a	9 8 m / 10 34 a
Sat. 5	Last Quarter.	5 32	6 22	{ 3 54 m / 5 18 a	10 4 m / 11 52 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ABOVE BOARD" complains of excessive work and long hours to which the cotton measurers, he alleges, are subject.

"LIZZIE"—The meeting at Poona is not worthy of the trouble you have bestowed upon it, and the address carries no weight.

THE individual who wrote to us from Simla, under date the 19th inst., requesting us to enrol his name as a subscriber to the *Bombay Gazette*, forgot to furnish his name.

"UNATTACHED SAP" asks—"Would any of your readers, through the medium of your journal, inform me why sergeants serving in the P. W. Department are deprived of the military day's pay granted to soldiers of the British Army serving in India, on the occasion of the assumption of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Title of Empress ?"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—April 27th, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Joshua Brooks, of a son
COOKE—April 24th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Gordon Cooke, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAMPTON—April 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. W. R. Bampton, of a daughter.
WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE—April 23rd, the wife of Major J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAIN—April 18th, at Bangalore, Elizabeth the beloved wife of Mr. N R Bain, Agent of the Bangalore Bank.
EDWARDS—April 16th, at Darjeeling, E. J. Edwards, Esq.
HIGGINS—April 17th, at Anscarp. Vyt ery, Wynaad, of cholera, Mr. Alexander Higgins, youngest son of Mr. W. Higgins of Oodamal, aged 21.
KENNY—April 20 h, at the Medical College Hospital Calcutta, of congestion of the brain, Mr. Charles John Kenny, E. B. Railway Co.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams show that the Russians are advancing by three separate roads to the conquest of Turkey in Asia. Now is seen the advantage Russia has gained by the complete subjugation of the Caucasus and the constant maintenance of a powerful army in a secure position close to the frontier of Armenia. From Poti, the terminus on the Black Sea of the railway from Poti to Tiflis, a road runs round the coast by Batoum to the seaport of Trebizonde, and a column marching by this road has already come into collision with the Turkish outposts there, although we need not give credit to the story of the Russians being repulsed with the loss of 800 men. From Tiflis, the head-quarters of the army of the Caucasus, two roads lead to the famous Turkish fortress of Kars in Armenia, one by way of Alexandropol (Gumri) and the other to the north-west by Akhalzikh and Ardahan, and the Russians are apparently concentrating on Kars, now only a step over the border, by both these routes. The Turks must be better prepared than they usually are to resist an invasion in this quarter, for they seem to be contesting the Russian advance on all the three routes on which operations have been commenced. On the Danube the Russian movements can only be designed so far to distract the attention of the enemy, and leave him in doubt as to the point at which the main army will attempt the passage of the river. The pledge, however, given by Russia not to occupy Bucharest gives countenance to the statement that the invaders will cross the Danube at Galatz, far down the river, and enter the Dobrudscha. By this plan of operations the Russians would propose to turn the defences of the Danube at Widdin, Rustchuk, and Silistria, and to march straight on to Shumla.

We are no great admirers of the practice of mutual laudation which Lord Lytton has introduced among Anglo-Indian officials ; and we could have wished that the duty of proposing the health of Sir Philip Wodehouse at the farewell dinner given to the departing Governor of Bombay by the Byculla Club had fallen to the lot of some other member of the Club than His Excellency's honourable colleague in Council, Mr. Gibbs. The Club is not a service club, but is recruited from general society, and it seems to us particularly objectionable that at a public dinner given by such a Club, where, if that were anywhere possible in India, men ought to shake themselves free from the embraces of that dull and deadly officialism which freezes the genial current of the soul, the whole of the speaking should be done by one or two great officials. It would have been in better taste, in our opinion, and we should think the guest of the evening himself would have taken it as a greater compliment, if some one less intimately associated with him than Mr. Gibbs has been in business of State had been commissioned to give expression to the very warm feelings of respect and good will with which Sir Philip Wodehouse is regarded by the whole European community of Bombay. Mr. Gibbs played his part very well ; but, while he was speaking, one could not help the reflection that he might have said of the events of Sir Philip Wodehouse's administration, *Quorum pars magna fui*, and that a less interested critic might not perhaps have been more discriminating in his praise, but would have been able to speak more freely and boldly and at the same time with the authority that an independent position commands. But, however this may be, the ringing cheers which greeted the toast of Sir Philip's health must have satisfied His Excellency that the dinner given in his honour was no mere formal demonstration, no matter of empty custom. Such vigorous and sustained enthusiasm as the whole company welcomed the toast with is rarely witnessed in India ; and Sir Philip Wodehouse was evidently touched by it to the heart, for the opening sentences of his speech in reply were tremulous with emotion. When he had regained his composure, he acquitted himself admirably of the difficult task of saying farewell to the people of Bombay. Sir Philip likes the place and has as strong a belief in its capabilities as even Sir Bartle Frere used to have ; and there was much shrewdness in his advice that Bombay should never relax for a moment her efforts to compel the Government of India to open to her that way of communication with Upper India which the jealousy of Calcutta has hitherto kept closed and across which it is to be feared the Strachey gauge will still erect formidable barriers. The pleasant and kindly notices of the various excellences of Bombay society were of course well received ; but the most boisterously applauded passage of this part of the speech was the sly hit the Governor gave the Chief Justice about putting a little more steam on with his judgments—a hit which piqued Sir Michael Westropp into pleading, in justification of the dilatoriness of which he is accused, that at all events his judgments are very seldom appealed against and never reversed. The concluding portion of the speech was in a different vein. It consisted of an emphatic assertion, to which the presence of Sir Richard Temple gave a special significance, of the claim previously put forward by the Government of Bombay in its correspondence with the Government of India, that the conception and elaboration of the Famine policy pursued in this Presidency, with all the modifications it has during the last five months undergone, and the zealous and efficient carrying out of that policy in such a way as to relieve distress without ever losing sight of the principle that Government has no money of its own and cannot afford to be liberal with other people's money, are solely and entirely the work of Sir Philip Wodehouse himself and his colleagues, and of General Kennedy and the officers of the Bombay services employed under him. There was no mistaking the meaning of Sir Philip's gallant defence of the civil and military servants of the State in this Presidency to whom the credit of the wisely economical management of the Famine justly belongs, or of his energetic repudiation of the suggestion that he himself has been aided or controlled by outside advice. When the battle is over and the rewards of victory are distributed, we are sure Sir Richard Temple will not forget to acknowledge the debt of gratitude due by the State to those Bombay men who, as Sir Philip Wodehouse says, have fought successfully against the Famine up to this time without the help of a single officer from any other province of India.

That Sir Philip Wodehouse has greatly strengthened his reputation for administrative ability by his treatment of the Famine difficulty is certain ; but his exceptional and remarkable popularity among Anglo-Indians rests on other grounds. That popularity is due to the transparent simplicity and manliness of his character. He is a man who is absolutely free from guile, and is incapable even of an *arrière pensée*. We do not underrate the influence of his comely presence and polished manners in making him a social favourite, or forget that he has distinguished himself by a hospitality without stint to the residents of Bombay during a reign in which the calls on his purse for the entertainment of royal, viceregal, and other distinguished personages passing through this city have been almost incessant. He has made Government House the pleasantest place of resort in Bombay, and his kindness of demeanour to all his guests has been so uniform that really a non-official person going to Parell could feel that he was received as well as if he were an official—and this is probably the highest praise that could be bestowed on an Anglo-Indian Governor. Still, though social attentions sway the judgment more easily than many of us would like to acknowledge, Sir Philip Wodehouse could not have gained the position he holds in public esteem by means of hospitality alone. What has distinguished him has been his perfect freedom from favouritism, prejudice, and insincerity. We may have had abler Governors of Bombay, but not one of Sir Philip Wodehouse's predecessors equalled him in impartial disregard for any considerations except those relating to the public interests. His contempt for claptrap, and especially for those platitudes of hypocrisy with which so many Anglo Indian statesmen amuse the credulity of the natives, caused him to be represented for some time as the mere champion of English supremacy ; but we doubt if better acquaintance has not made the natives of Bombay form a very high estimate not only of his sense of justice but of his kindly disposition. A good example of Sir Philip's impartiality may be found in his treatment of the press. Official people nowadays, as a rule, either court the press with fulsome flattery, or affect to despise it altogether. Sir Philip Wodehouse has successfully steered a middle course, and has shown himself neither unduly sensitive to criticism nor insolently indifferent to it. He has had his full share of vehement and unsparing denunciation for certain acts of his Government. It will not be forgotten that we ourselves, three years ago, commented with great severity on what we regarded as the lamentable indecision he showed in applying a sharp remedy to the disease of rioting which then troubled the city of Bombay. We have since, however, come to the conclusion that Sir Philip hesitated to use force to stop the Parsee and Mahomedan riots because, guided by the advice of others, he thought that the disturbances were quite unimportant, and that it would be a mistake of policy to employ the troops unnecessarily. We do not, therefore, hold him personally responsible for that blunder, which we are rather disposed to lay to the charge of Sir Frank outer, whose weakness of judgment in dealing with both Mussulmans and Parsees was so conspicuous as the gallantry for which he subsequently received the thanks of the Secretary of State. The mistake of the Governor was sufficiently punished by the qualified censure pronounced by Lord Salisbury, and we are glad that he was not then forced to resign his appointment, which he probably would have been called upon to do, if the Parsees had sent their memorial in the first instance to Lord Northbrook, who would have supported it, rather than to the secretary of State.

The opportunity given to Sir Philip of redeeming his reputation was not thrown away. In the autumn of 1874 the important political question of the deposition of Mulharrao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, came up for settlement ; and the published correspondence shows that the Bombay Government advocated from the first the straightforward and sensible plan of taking away the sovereiguty from a Prince who had proved his utter unfitness to reign. The mortifying perplexity and vacillation of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, who blew hot and cold alternately, jumbled up constitutional maxims and forms with arbitrary practice, and finally irritated the whole Mahratta population of Western India by dethroning Mulharrao on the very grounds urged for his removal by the Bombay Government at a time when no one would have objected to his dethronement, make one set a high value on the political sagacity shown in this matter by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues. In the following year Sir Philip again exhibited extraordinary independence and firmness of character by insisting on effecting a reduction of those revised assessments in the Deccan which were the pride of the Revenue Survey and (with a few notable exceptions) of the Bombay Civil Service, but which the inquiries made by the Deccan Riots Commissioners have since proved to have been the fruitful cause of much misery and discontent among the agricultural population. Last year, again, it became the duty of the Governor to encounter a fresh and very severe national calamity. We all know how this work has been done, how Sir Philip Wodehouse had the foresight to take measures of precaution against the Famine, how vigorously and successfully he fought with the Government of India to ensure the beneficial expenditure on useful public works of the money to be devoted to the relief of distress, and how completely the Famine in the Bombay Presidency has up to this time been mastered. It may be said, and with truth, that Sir Philip Wodehouse was fortunate in having as his right hand, for the execution of such a work, so strong a man as General Kennedy ; but it required discernment in the Governor to pick out the right man and courage to stand by him. Besides these conspicuous measures of public policy with which our departing Governor's name is associated, we may call to mind the interest he has taken in the development of those municipal institutions which are his own creation, his enlightened views about the Cotton Frauds Act, and the resolute way in which he has upheld the interests of this Presidency with regard to the construction of the Western Rajpootana Railway. We cannot speak so favourably of his management of the Port Trust ; but in this matter also he has consistently laboured to protect the pockets of the merchants and general population of Bombay, and to avoid increasing the burdens placed upon the trade of this port by the arrangements made when the Elphinstone property was purchased and the Port Trust constituted to assist the Government in paying off the debt thus contracted. Looking back on the past five years and seeing how much good work Sir Philip Wodehouse has really done, and remembering at the same time with what courage and determination he came to the front at Delhi as the representative and defender of the English interest in India at a time when it was the fashion to flatter the natives and to deride Anglo-Indians, we cannot but share in the general regret at his departure, and cordially wish him long life to

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE 26TH APRIL.

Hostilities have been commenced by the Russian troops at Ardahan and Gumri in Kars (Armenia ?)

FIRST ENGAGEMENT.
DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

It is officially announced here that the Russian troops have been routed by the Turks at Tchurukson near Batoum with a loss of 800 men.

OPENING OF THE ROUMANIAN CHAMBER.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day by Prince Charles in person. The speech from the Throne says that the efforts made to induce the Porte and the Great Powers to recognize the neutrality of Roumania have been unavailing but that Russia has promised not to occupy Bucharest.

COUNT MOLTKE'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, 26TH APRIL.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament, Count von Moltke disavowed any aggressive intentions towards France in his speech made during the debate on the Army Estimates on the 24th instant.

The German Government has undertaken to protect Russian subjects in Turkey during the absence of their own Embassy from Constantinople.

ADDRESS OF THE SULTAN TO THE TURKISH ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH APRIL.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an address to the Turkish army in which he states that Russian aggression is alone responsible for the present war, and that he will defend the independence and integrity of the Porte to the uttermost, and, if necessary, he will take the sacred banner and lead the army himself.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, 27TH APRIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Teheran, with the outward London Mails of 13 h instant, left here for Bombay at 4-0 A. M. this morning.

The same Company's steamer Bokhara left at the same time for Galle and Calcutta.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and prices irregular. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been unsettled.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 8¾d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83½

4½ per cent. do. 83½

5 per cent. do. 88½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver..... 54½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,400,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Bills Discounted	£19,300,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Bullion	£25,700,000	Dec. £ 500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42.

Arrival.—City of Halifax.

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

WE learn that Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has been appointed Judge of the High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Bayley.

MR. E. W. TROTTER acts for the present for Mr. C. L. Tupper, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, who is absent on leave.

THE following advertisement appears in an Ontario newspaper, and is only one of a large number of the same sort :—"S. Malcomson, barrister, attorney, solicitor, &c., &c., Clinton, Ont. Money to lend." They do queer things over the water.

A CEYLON paper says, that the 26th and 27th days' fishing of the season, amounting to 258,300, realized a sum of Rs. 9,657 ; with the previous receipts, the total proceeds have thus been made up to Rs. 1,72,560. Though the usual number of boats subsequently started and the weather was fine, yet the diving operations could not be carried on as usual, the divers having taken fright at the supposed appearance of a large shark on the spot.

WE learn that a daring robbery was perpetrated at Vadden, Goa, in the house of Jose Zeferino Correa on the morning of the 16th instant. A gang of about 20 persons, wearing false beards and armed with bamboos and some instruments, forced open the doors, illtreated the owner and his daughter, and breaking the boxes and drawers, where money and gold ornaments were kept, carried away property to the value of about 5,000 xerafins.

FROM Fiji the news comes that the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, presumably to set an example to the lower officers to be content with the small salaries allowed at present, has actually relinquished £2,000 per annum out of his salary. This is rather noble, and only once before has such an example been set by a Governor—the late Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India, who voluntarily reduced his salary from £3,000 a month to £2,000 a month.

THE accumulation of grain and oil seeds at the various stations between Lahore and Mooltan still continues to such an extent that there is no hope of its removal before a large quantity becomes useless. Much has been refused admittance to the Company's premises, but we refer only to that actually taken into the stations for which the railway becomes responsible. Some of the stations are so crowded, that not only are the spare rooms filled, but the platforms are heaped up to within a few feet of the line.

BY the mail steamer of Monday next, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley proceeds home on leave of absence for three months, to which may be added a month more of the High Court vacation, which commences on Monday and ends on the 5th June next. Two days ago, in fixing the further hearing of a case, his Lordship informed counsel in a humorous view that he hoped to be back and hear the case again by the end of August next if he was not "shot." This apparent enigma may be explained by stating that his Lordship has just obtained a passport, signed and sealed by His Excellency the Governor and the Turkish Consul at Bombay, to enable him to travel through Turkey on his way home. We wish His Lordship a comfortable journey and a safe return without a scratch from either a Turkish or a Russian shot.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, dating from Jullunder, relates the following :—A khutree was duped by a saintly fukeer, who inspired him with such high notions of his sanctity and his thorough knowledge of alchemy, that he irresistibly yielded to his imposture, and gave him about 17 tolahs of gold to quintuple the quantity as promised. The fukeer gracefully received the gold, and collected an immense heap of dry cowdung cakes and set it on fire and with sleight of hand secreted the gold, and put in it instead a quantity of copper in a large crucible and covered it with leaves of certain weeds, and told the khutree to watch the fire, while he was away in search of an important drug ; the simpleton sat and kept vigil all night, the fukeer meanwhile made himself scarce. When he discovered the imposture, he raised a hue and cry, and reported the matter to the Police, but it was too late ; the Police however took up the case, and made all possible search for the fukeer but to no purpose.

THE *Ceylon Times* of the 18th inst. reports that the French transport Sarthe, to Saigon, has struck on the Gindurah reef. The damage done is unknown. She has her flag half mast high, and has fired two or three guns. A Messageries steamer is ordered to proceed to her assistance. Orders have at last been received in Galle to buoy off the Whale and Gindurah reefs. The same paper says :—"In addition to the telegram from our Galle correspondent, announcing the wreck of a French steam trans port at high-noon on the falal Gindurah reef, we have received the following emphatic message from a Galle resident :—'Calm weather, and again at noon another wreck ; a large French transport has struck on the Gindurah rock ! Will Government still persist in ignoring our requirements as regards beacons or buoys? Now, perhaps, the Home authorities may insist on some action being taken.' On a former occasion we were told these accidents were caused by the navigation of vessels being entrusted to ignorant or careless commanders. This cannot be said, at any rate, in the present case, seeing that French transports are invariably navigated by commanders of the French Navy, who are the last persons likely to be either ignorant or careless."

A SOMEWHAT amusing incident, says the Lahore paper, occurred during service at the Railway Church, Lahore, on Sunday evening. While the congregation were singing a hymn, the faces of all occupying the front pew assumed such a look of profound concern as would have gratified even Messrs. Moody and Sankey, accustomed though they be, to sway the emotions of their congregations. Closer inspection, however, showed that instead of all eyes being fixed in mute attention, upon the face of the preacher, they were directed to the progress of some object making its way towards them, across the open space from the reading-desk. As this object of alarm approached nearer, there was a general movement of uneasiness, culminating in one grave looking gentleman executing a series of bounds somewhat resembling a combined hornpipe and highland fling. This seemed infectious, for it was taken up generally by the pews behind, some occupants showing a disposition to finish their performances on the pews, while others sought refuge in flight. The cause of all the commotion was a full grown centipede, whose career was soon cut short ; and the remainder of the hymn was sung with all the fervour of a *Te Deum*.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon had another very long discussion on the question of the proposed re-introduction of a Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay. The original proposition as laid before the Corporation by Dr. Cook, it will be remembered, was as follows—"That in the opinion of the Municipal Corporation, the Contagious Diseases Act should be re-introduced into Bombay on the Sub-Committee of the Town Council, dated the 2nd of April inst., a copy of which should be submitted to Government, accompanied by a recommendation that if the Act is re-introduced it should be made self-supporting." During the discussion yesterday (a report of which will be published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday next) three several amendments were proposed. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved—"That the Corporation do not consider it advisable to recommend Government to re-introduce the Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay." This amendment was seconded by Dr. Atmaram. The second amendment was proposed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and was as follows—"That a Committee of the Corporation be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted for checking the spread of contagious disease in Bombay," and the third amendment, proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, read—"That in the opinion of the Municipal Corporation, there is no objection to the re-introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay, but the Corporation desire it to be understood by Government that they will not be in a position, with their limited means, to supply any portion of the requisite funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, as there are many sanitary projects connected with the city which the Municipal Corporation consider have a prior claim upon their consideration and support." On the matter being put to the vote, the third amendment was carried by 19 to 7.

RETURNS have at length been published of the official estimates formed by the French Government of the losses resulting from the invasion of the German armies and of the indemnities paid to the persons who sustained them. These estimates apply to more than a million claimants, spread over thirty-four departments, and whose losses, comprising the contribution of £8,000,000 imposed upon the city of Paris, amount to £35,478,310. The contributions of war and the fines paid to the German armies amounted to £9,199,841, and the requisitions in kind concerning which satisfactory proof was given by the claimants, to £5,364,309. The expenses for lodging and providing food for the German armies are estimated at £4,072,492, and the amount of damages caused by robberies, fires, occupation by German troops, and other incidents of war, to £15,704,473 The three departments which suffered the most severely from the invasion were the Seine, the Seine et-Oise, and the Seine-et-Marne, and the losses of the Seine—that is to say, of Paris and its suburbs—are placed at £10,771,440, inclusive of the £8,000,000 sterling demanded upon the surrender of Paris after the siege. The Seine-et-Oise suffered very severely, as during the siege of Paris the headquarters of the German army were at Versailles, which is its capital, and the whole department was overrun by troops. The total losses of this department were £5,860,037, of which nearly £5,000,000 are set down to losses resulting from robberies, fires, and pillage. The Seine-et-Marne was also occupied during the whole of the siege of Paris, and was on the main line of communication with Germany and its losses are estimated at £2,636,161 ; £1,244,248 for pillage and fires ; £506,338 for requisitions ; £248,264 for lodging and supplying the troops, &c. The departments which suffered the most severely after these were the Ardennes (£1,625,349), in which is situated Sedan ; the Loiret (£1,515,464), in which were fought several severe engagements, such as Orleans and Patay ; the Meurthe-et-Moselle (£1,144,407), the Meuse (£1,049,710), and the Marne (£1,049,503), through which the German armies roared after the battles of Worth and Gravelotte upon Paris ; and the Aisen (£949,713), which was also used as a means of communication with Germany and occupied all through the war. To meet these losses the Minister of Finance obtained from the last Assembly a vote of £16,821,265 ; and this amount having been raised by Treasury bonds payable in twenty-six years, the total cost to the State, inclusive of £4,326,750 payable to the city of Paris, will be £24,685,015.

APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE following notification was issued yesterday evening :—

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1877.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., will leave Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday, the 30th instant. His Excellency will embark at the Apollo Bunder at 5-30 P. M. A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Bunder, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the embarkation of His Excellency.

The Military Department will issue the necessary orders for lining the road with troops, and the Commissioner of Police will see that the roads are kept properly cleared.

The heads of all Civil, Naval, and Military Departments, and all officers of the Civil, Naval, and Military Services, not on duty, are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is some comfort to the unfortunate Civil Service that in your leading article of the 23rd inst. you have thrown overboard the "boldness of outline and picturesque colouring" (*Anglice*, misstatements and high falutin') which had adorned your last utterance upon the subject. The field of battle is now clear, and without risk of being entangled in the heelropes of a *gaumty* tattoo, or the ruins of a tattered tent, the threatened Service may advance to reconnoitre the batteries planted against their envied position.

The first gun had been laid upon the pay of the whole Service ; but the reckless attack then made is now confined to "at least that of the higher appointments." The holders of these have little claim for defence upon the majority doomed to remain assistant collectors for life, and may, moreover, be presumed able to defend themselves. The "hardships endured" by a member of council or a secretary are certainly not great, and, as to the work done, I cannot presume to appraise it, yet certainly it might be thought desirable that the advisers and assistants of the Governor should have an income adapted to their responsibility and position. As work and hardship killed a Commissioner last year, I think we need go no lower, and the whole attack is, therefore, virtually abandoned, as far as any argument worthy of the name goes.

There are, however, a few statements made in the remainder of the article which your candour and courtesy will probably permit me to notice. "Leave," you say, "is so abundant, and the conditions of life are so entirely altered, that a civil servant is infinitely better off than any adventurer who comes out to invest his capital or his education in business." The first part of this statement is, I presume, ironical, as ordinary furlough is now stopped for the second time in five years, and I who write have earned six months of privilege leave, and got—a fortnight. As to the second, truly it is a grave error in the distribution of the Lord's gifts to man that people who have devoted themselves carefully to a special profession, undergone the severest tests and training, and practically given themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the Government of India, should be a little better off than the unfettered, untried, and too often unblushing "adventurer." "I thank thee for the word," Mr. Editor ; it is not quite so offensive as "loafer," and equally accurate, yet had I imported it into the discussion how had the teacup been convulsed by my "official insolence."

The next head of the charge is, that we are "thrifty gentlemen," and "instead of spending our money generously in the country, save it to take to England." Let the galled jade wince ; the loins of the Bombay Civil Service are unwrung by any charge of having money in the bank. Small, indeed, are the remittances which men who get Rs. 800 after 16 years' service are base enough to make to England for the support of their wives and children. When the natives and "adventurers" come into power, doubtless they will scatter *their* rupees with lavish hand ; but in the meanwhile we cannot well be expected to spend more than our pay, and very few of us can live on less.

It is something that I have, apparently, convinced you that the competitionwallas are not responsible for the mismanagement of revenue matters corrected by Sir G. Wingate and Mr. Goldsmid before any of us were born ; but errors die hard, and you do not yet appear to know that the so called revenue reforms of the present Government of Bombay began in the remonstrances of the covenanted revenue officers of Sholapore, vigorously supported by the late lamented Mr. Havelock. Nor were these the only covenanted officers engaged upon the popular side in that matter ; some I shall not name, as they might not like it, but Mr. Shaw Stewart will probably not be so much hurt at my mentioning his name as at your forgetting it. The truth is, that opinion is freer as well as more instructed in the Civil Service than in any other class in India. Upon every great question both sides find supporters, and often champions, in its ranks ; and you can hardly expect us to agree to the proposed degradation of 150 proved servants of the State, because 75 of them think they know more about the business they are bred to than the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Civil Service, no more than any other body, can claim to be wise at all hours ; and it would be easy for you and me to go on for a year capping instances of men who have failed in emergency with those of men who have not, so that, for the sake of your space, I am glad that you have not produced the black list you hint at. To your concluding paragraph, I think no reasonable man can offer anything but support, and least of all to the last two sentences. The situation is, indeed, not a pleasant one, and one of the least pleasant points about it is to see you leading and assisting a public opinion which can find no better employment than to "knock with ever increasing urgency at the doors of office," clamouring like the descendants of Bill to be "put in one of the priests' offices, that we may eat a piece of bread." KESWAL.

** Far be it from us to forget that Mr. Havelock, Mr. Shaw Stewart, and a few other Civilians maintained, in spite of heavy discouragement, liberal views about the assessment of the land revenue ; but these men were for many years exceptions to the rule, and one has only to remember the treatment Mr. Shaw Stewart received from the Bombay Government in order to judge what was the general feeling of the Service up to within the last three years with regard to a policy of reckrenting, the mischievous consequences of which we began to expose in these columns so far back as 1868.—ED. *B.G.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 26th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·771
Rat-ast of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	4·6
Max mum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW NNE, NW WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	316.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 21st April, 1877.

Open 1,268¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	97,292	15	0
Merchandize	5,89,628	0	0
Telegraph	1,119	0	0
Municipal Trains	445	0	0
Total Rs.	6,88,485	2	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,268¾ Miles ..... Total Rs.	6,01,723	5	5
Increase	86,764	12	7

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power Onetrial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolat, Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double sup-rfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Land London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It ought hardly to be a subject of surprise that diseases of a virulent type should have their origin in the more populated portion of the city when nuisances are committed with impunity upon public thoroughfares where the supervision of the police is exercised, and where there is hardly a chance of escaping with impunity the penalty that follows in the footsteps of setting sanitary laws at defiance. No observer passing by the Grant Medical College, along Parell Road, can fail to observe that the drain running along the boundary wall of that institution is used by the native portion of the Byculla population as a public latrine and for natural purposes in general. Perhaps my timely call for attention to the subject may bring the police authorities to view the matter as is done by— MEDIOUS.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I consider it my duty to ask you to retract the undermentioned allegations published against me in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning regarding the discussion in which I took a part at the last meeting of the Town Council on the application made to the Council to substitute the names of the proprietors of the *Times of India* for that of Mr. G. Geary in the printing contract. You say when Mr. Geary "conceived some time ago an ambition to become a member of the Bombay Town Council he consulted his friends Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Reghunath Narayen Khote and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who all swore a solemn oath that they would make the Corporation elect him to the Town Council in Dr. Cook's place." As regards myself this is a gross fabrication. I never entered into such compact nor have I asked a single member of the Corporation to vote for Mr. Geary's election.

You further allege that Mr. Geary "took the advice again of the faithful three, N. B. J., R. N. K., and N. F., and a cunning device was hit upon to save the contract and the seat in Council too ;" and that in conformity to such advice "Mr. G. G. addressed a letter to the Town Council asking that his name should be taken out of the contract and the names of the proprietors of the *Times of India* substituted for it." In regard to myself this imputation, too, is totally unfounded. I never was a party to the alleged consultation and device.

You will, I trust, do me the justice at once to withdraw the abovementioned imputations, to which you have given publicity against me.—Yours, &c.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 26 h April.

** We beg Mr. Nowrojee's pardon. We should have remembered that he does not understand raillery.—ED. *B.G.*

OUR DRINKING WATER AND THE DEATH-RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That is a capital notice of motion by Dr. Blaney at the last weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council, to ask for a statement of weekly deaths since the 1st January last to the present time, combined with other cognate information. To me, however, it seems that one very important point of inquiry has been omitted—viz., the quality of the water usually drunk by the inhabitants where the mortality has been greatest, whether from wells, tanks, or the Vehar lake.

It will be in the recollection of many that last year one of the tanks in the vicinity of, if not attached to, the Sir J. J. Hospital was cleaned. The water drawn off was so foul and putrid as to taint the air in the entire neighbourhood. The doctors can say what effect the drinking of that water would have had on human life ; and may it not be that the abnormal death-rate of the city is owing to the use of impure water ? I am of opinion that the drinking water, even that of Vehar, to be got in dipping wells is impure, and it is the cause of the excessive death-rate.

The remedy seems to be to require that all wells, tanks, &c. whether public or private, be thoroughly cleaned, the former by the Municipality and the latter by the owners—and that at once. G.

BOMBAY.

THE SOCIETY P. C. A.—Several cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted yesterday at the Police offices, fines being levied ranging from Rs. 3 to 15.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The Tramway Company announce in our advertising columns, some changes in the value and number of their monthly prizes, which we regard as a great improvement on the system adopted hitherto.

A SUNUD.—The Hon. the Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a sunud to Mr. Shrikrishna Bhau Hatkar, authorising him to practise as pleader in the courts of the Tanna district.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the contract mail steamer Goa to Calcutta, *via* the Malabar Coast, has been postponed from Saturday, the 28th instant, to Tuesday, the 1st proximo. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour.

OPIUM DUTY.—Under instructions from the Government of India, it is notified that the pass duty on Malwa opium will be at the rate of Rs. 650 per chest of 140 lbs., with effect from Monday, the 16th July next. The pass duty at Ajmere will be, from the same date, Rs. 675 per chest

A DARING VENTURE.—We hear that there is a very novel movement on foot in Bombay to send a select team of Parsee cricketers to England next season to play there a series of matches with several clubs in England, and that members of the Parsee Cricket Club—the best Club of the Parsees in Bombay—have been already asked to enlist their names in the eleven.

A WARNING.—A hack buggy driver, named Dossabhoy Rustonjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of driving his vehicle on the day previous at the Duncan Road in a rash and negligent manner, as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR R. TEMPLE.—The names of Venayekrao Gunnesh, the junior Chief of Sangli, Vitulrao Bapoo Sahib, and Bapoo Sahib Shastri Purtunvan, both leading men of the Sangli state, were omitted from the list published in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, of those who were present at the reception of Sir Richard Temple at the Byculla railway station.

THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry will play the following programme at the bandstand to-day at 6 P.M. :—

Quick Step	Royal Palace	Volmar.
Quadrille	Flotte Hurche	Suppe.
Selection	Musicians of Ballet	Offey.
Valse	Entre Nous	E. Waldteufel.
Galop	The Trooper's	Watorson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT.—The Bombay command having fallen vacant by General Gell proceeding to England sick, General Aitchison, C. B., the Adjutant General of the Army, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff, and on Monday last relieved General Gell. General Aitchison's duties as Adjutant General, requiring him at present at the Head-quarters of the Army, he on that day handed over the command of the Bombay district to the next senior officer present—namely, Colonel Bond, commanding the Royal Artillery in the district.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, David Jones, a seaman of the British ship Dominion, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. The same prisoner was further sentenced to another term of two weeks hard labour by the same Magistrate yesterday, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Mr. George Perfect, the second officer of that vessel. The second sentence to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a goldsmith, named Bhugwan Lukha, having his place of business at Sootarchawl street, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Arjoon Tricum, a Lohana, charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of certain silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 174-11-6. The complainant states that the accused obtained the said ornaments on the 22nd instant on the pretence of paying for the same if approved of by accused's wife, whereas he has since absconded, and complainant verily believes that the accused is concealing himself in Bombay so as to avoid payment thereof.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—On Thursday last, an Eurasian lad named Samuel Lowe, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was placed before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of assaulting a young European woman, named Emma Richmond, with intent to outrage her modesty on the night of Monday, the 23rd instant. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, it appeared that the prisoner had been a boarder of the prosecutrix for about a month ; that on the night of Monday last, the prisoner sent the servant out to the bazaar, and as soon as he had left the room, the prisoner arose, locked the back door of the bed-room, blew out the light, and seizing the prosecutrix, attempted his purpose. The prosecutrix effected her release. A police sepoy was called and took the prisoner into custody. His Worship, after hearing further evidence, considered that as there was not sufficient evidence to corroborate the prosecutrix's statement, he must give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. He was accordingly discharged.

ARBITRATION COURTS.—A learned missionary who is one of our subscribers in England, in his letter of the 29th March, gives his opinion on the Lawad Court as follows :—"I was greatly interested in the account of the Lawad Court. The idea of getting disputes settled by a court of arbitration is very good. The cost of the law courts is very great, but one object of having law fees high, is just to keep people away from litigation, and to make them settle their disputes in a peaceful way. But if a regular court of arbitration is set up and no fees charged, then everybody will rush into this court, no matter whether there is a good case or not. Almost all the Magistrates of England, Ireland, and Scotland are private gentlemen who hear cases and give decisions, but they do it entirely from public spirit, and get no salary or pay whatever for their work ; they consider it an honour thus to serve the public good." We recommend our rich Shethias and other educated gentlemen to follow this worthy example of the European benevolent gentlemen of the West, and thus to serve the public of India.—*The Well-Wisher.*

RAIN.—We are told that there has been a heavy fall of rain in the Mawal district, especially between Lanowli and Khandalla. The rain has extended all along the line of Ghauts, though not so heavily.—*Deccan Herald.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—Our Mahableshwur correspondent writes on the 23rd April :—"The weather is very pleasant ; we have had no rain, though it is much needed. Mr. Branson came up from Bombay last week and just got up in time ; had he stayed longer in Bombay, he would never have been able to reach it. Mr. Branson went to Church last Sunday and returned thanks for his recovery ; we felt thankful to see him.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT.—The road near the railway station is in a shameful state of disrepair. On Wednesday last a cart broke down on the road. The bullocks had found it next to impossible to drag their cart along the road which is full of hollows and irregularities, so they ran off to the side and the cart was upset and broken. The cart was lying in one place, the long logs of wood in another, and several small bags in a third, for hours together, startling all the horses on their way to the station. By this means the brougham of Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, was smashed to pieces, as it was taking that gentleman and Mrs. Fraser to the station in time for the Sholapore train. The horse was startled by the unusual objects lying in the moonlight, and the coachman having taken the conveyance as near to the right side of the road as possible in order to avoid the irregularities and broken places in the centre of the road, the horse, when it shied ran the brougham into the side drain and up against the high wall of the Royal Family Hotel compound, literally smashing in one side of it, besides breaking the lamp and shafts. Happily no injury was done to the occupants, for as the horse could not drag the carriage out of the drain, they were able to get out and to proceed to the station in time for the mail train. It was a marvellous thing that the occupants of the carriage escaped without injury, as even the shock of the collision was very great.—*I*

THE OPERA COMPANY.

THIS Company, which has entertained Bombay for a considerable time past, announces its last performance positively to-night, when Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, "Genevieve de Brabant," will be performed. Between the parts, Madame Tasca will play favourite pianoforte pieces, and as her artistic skill and mastery of her instrument have been so much admired, we doubt not that a large audience will be present to-night to listen to her parting strains.

RELIEF WORKS.

THE following resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, dated the 26th instant, was issued yesterday by Government :—

RESOLUTION.

The report is very satisfactory as regards the condition of the relief gangs in the Poona districts inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. In some respects, however, the sanitary arrangements of some of the relief camps had not been so carefully attended to as they should have been ; this was especially the case with Patas and Mulotha tanks, and the attention of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should be drawn to the matter, in order that the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendation for remedial measures may not be overlooked.

3. Government are unable to modify the existing orders as regards tasking on the works ; they are not of opinion that the people are being overworked, and task-work is one of the most effectual tests of the needs of the people.

4. While passing orders on this concluding report of the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection tour, Government desire to say that Mr. Hewlett is entitled to their high commendation, and to their thanks, for the active and careful manner in which he has conducted these investigations.

5. Mr. Hewlett has invariably reported fully and candidly the results of his inspection, has given praise to the local officers when praise was due, and has warned Government when he considered caution was necessary ; and he has used much judgment and discrimination in comparing the present condition of the people with the aspect they might be expected to present in ordinary years. His reports have strengthened the hands of Government by pointing out where alteration or improvement of system was needed, and by indicating where the general policy of the Government in dealing with the distress was acting well, or required modification in detail, and it is very satisfactory to the Government to know that an officer of Mr. Hewlett's knowledge, and experience, in sanitary matters, has been able so fully to accord his concurrence with a policy which has for its object to protect the interests of the general public, while, at the same time, it strives to provide for the safety of those who are suffering from the prevailing distress, and who, in the absence of the State charity, would no doubt be reduced to very miserable straits.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, to lay before them the second annual report of the committee. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided, and there were present :—Sir Charles Staveley, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., the Hon Mr. Justice Pinhey, Captain Jervoise, Messrs. A. F. Turner, Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Cursetjee N. Cama, and Messrs. E. Van Der Straaten and Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, honorary secretaries. Several gentlemen had sent excuses for non-attendance on account of the meetings of the Municipal Corporation and the Senate of the University.

The Hon'ble President said since he last addressed the members and friends of the Society nearly a year ago, the committee had obtained from Government the grant to the Society of a moiety of the fines inflicted in cases in which convictions were obtained through the intervention of the agents. The grant had proved of material assistance, as between the 6th July and the 31st December 1876, a sum of Rs. 650 had been received from that source. There had also been received very liberal subscriptions and donations,—one a donation of Rs. 300 from his old friend Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, and another of Rs. 200 from Sir T. Madhava Rao. On the last occasion, he (the chairman) had commented on the small number of convictions, only 185, obtained during the preceding twelve months, while it was satisfactory to notice that, during the nine months now under report, in 508 cases convictions were obtained and fines inflicted except in one case only, in which the offender was cautioned by the magistrate. These facts showed the absolute necessity for the existence of the Society ; and he trusted that hereafter the support which it received would be more liberal and more extended. He did not think there was anything further to remark upon, and he could not do better than conclude by repeating the closing remarks of the report :—That the Society has substantial grounds for self-congratulation in the eminently satisfactory results which have attended their labours. Considering the comparatively short period during which the Society has been in existence, these results may be stated to be exceptionally satisfactory, and encourage the committee in the confident hope that the foundation is being laid of a useful and lasting institution for this city." (Applause.) They would have seen from the printed reports that the committee have increased the salaries of the agents ; and it was trusted they would prosecute their duties with greater zeal. (Applause.) The Chairman then proposed that the second annual general report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, dated 31st March 1877, be adopted. The meeting, he taken as read, and that the same be adopted.

Sir Charles Staveley, in seconding the motion, made a remark on the subject of "bearing reins." He thought that although they might be useful in going down, they were quite useless in going up or when the animal was standing—sometimes really painful. If they could do anything to remove this sort of treatment to the animals, they would surely be furthering the object of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

It was proposed by Sir Frank Souter, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, and resolved that a vote of thanks be passed to the gentlemen who have acted during the past year as members of the executive and general committees.

Mr. Justice Pinhey, in seconding the resolution, said great credit was, in his opinion, due to the agents of the Society not only for the vigour with which they conducted their duties, but also for the discretion they exercised in the discharge of them. (Applause.)

It was proposed by Captain Jervoise, seconded by Mr. C. N. Cama, and resolved, that those gentlemen whose names appear in the second annual report of the Society on the list of members constituting the general committee (with the exception of Dr Codrington, already proceeded, and of Captain Jervoise, about to proceed to Europe) be and they are hereby re-elected as members of the general committee for the present year, with power to them to add to their own number.

Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy proposed that "the best thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon'ble the President for his kindness in presiding over the affairs of the Society, and for his able conduct in the chair." Sir Mungaldas thought that they should feel thankful to the president not only for presiding, but for the great interest he had always taken in bringing the Society to its present efficient condition ; for no parent could have taken greater interest in the welfare of his child than had Mr. Justice Bayley done for the Society. Even in the midst of arduous duties, he had at all times willingly rendered valuable assistance to the secretaries. He hoped they would all join in wishing their president a prosperous voyage and a safe and speedy return with renewed health. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in seconding the motion, expressed the pleasure he had always felt in furthering the objects of the Society and in taking a part in its proceedings. The report showed that, during the last nine months, 508 cases were prosecuted, in all of which convictions were obtained with the exception of one, in which the offender was cautioned by the magistrate. In all cases tried before him (Mr. Dosabhoy) the agents showed not only great discretion, but in a case which Mr. Dosabhoy mentioned the statement of one of the agents that a horse was unfit for work, although not borne out after an inspection by a police inspector, was on further enquiry corroborated by the honorary veterinary surgeon as well as by Mr. Stevens, who was called in. This instance, Mr. Dosabhoy said, showed that the agents, in discharging their duties, not only exercised judgment, but also care and caution, and that they possessed the knowledge requisite for a proper discharge of these duties Mr. Dosabhoy further thought it was their duty to express thanks to the Commissioner

was a fact, and further expressed himself as highly pleased with it. I informed him that we had also collected subscriptions for the Turkish wounded, and their widows and orphans. The nobleman then rejoined —"The Indian Mussulmans are our brethren, and they have shown the sympathy we expected from them. May God reward them in both worlds for their brotherly feeling!" Haji Hussain then told the Sharif that he was well acquainted with his friend Haji Ismail Habib at Bombay. Addressing me, the Sharif said he would be glad to see me again. After which we took leave of His Honour, and retired from the presence in the manner above described.

28th Zikadah.—Friday, 15th December.

Rose as usual, bathed, prayed, breakfasted, and said the Friday prayers at the sacred *Haram* (the mosque). Two green flags with embroidery writing worked in them are raised to the dome of the pulpit at 6.30 as a signal for repeating the *sunnat* (the Prophet's action) prayers; then the *Imam* (priest) is carried from his seat (with red banners borne before him, as a mark of honour) to the pulpit. The *Imam* and a *muazzin* (crier) ascend the pulpit, the former occupying the most elevated seat, the latter one next below it. The *Imam* reads in Arabic the *Khutbah* (sermon) standing; when half through he sits down for a minute or two, then rises again, concludes it. After which, both descend, and two *Farz* (ordered by God) prostration prayers are repeated by the *Imam*, and worshippers (male and female) imitate his actions. Then every one says his own special prayer. The *Imam* next asks blessings, and concluding the whole ceremony by reciting *fatcha*. All acquaintances meet and shake hands preparatory to leaving the mosque. The pulpit is entirely constructed of white marble, with eleven steps, and the dome is supported by four small pillars, also of marble.

29th Zikadah.—Saturday, 16th December.

Acted as usual. In the afternoon I took my family and showed them over the bazaar (markets). In the evening the new moon, contrary to expectation, did not appear; but as some men of the caravan coming from Al-Madinah asserted that they had seen it, it was fixed as having appeared this evening.

1 Zil-hajjah.—Sunday, 17th December.

Immajee, my sister-in-law, was attacked with fever. Abubakar directed two persons, a man and a woman, to perform the hajj-badal—the former for my late father and the latter for my deceased mother-in-law—for ten rupees, which sum I handed to Mutawaif, who paid them in my presence. I was requested to mention the names of my deceased relatives, which Abubakar wrote down on separate pieces of paper and delivered to the man and woman respectively. After the Isha (the fifth time, *i. e.* about 8 P. M.) Umar, an agent of Abubakar, came and said that the latter desired my presence, as a *Khan Dakhili* (special) was about to be performed. As Immajee had not attended on the *Am Dakhili* (general) day, I took her to the *Haram* (the mosque,) and Aboubakar sent her in, with Umar as guide, and paid one *riyal* (dollar) to the *Khwajah Saras* (eunuchs) the attendants. Immajee came out after some time, having thoroughly performed all the ceremonies. Males as well as females were admitted this night. Some persons trying to get entrance without payment were roughly repulsed, and even thrown down by the attendants; and as the door was about seven feet above the ground, and the ladder leading to it not attached at the time, the fall was serious. All the seven minarets were lighted up on account of the new moon.

4th Zil-hajjah.—Wednesday, 20th December.

Nothing worth remark occured during the past two days, except the arrival of the caravan from Al-Madinah, which corroborated the rumour already alluded to of their having been attacked by Bedouins near Bir Abbas, the ninth stage from Makkah, with the loss of five men on their and two on the opposite side.

6th Zil-hajjah.—Friday, 2nd December.

After dinner we put on *Ihram* (the pilgrim's habit), performed *Tawaf* (circumambulation round the house of God), and the seven courses between the Safa and Marwah.

7th Zil-hajjah.—Saturday, 23rd December.

After the mid-day prayer a *khutba* (sermon) for *hajj* was read at the mosque. We loaded a camel with our provisions, and a small tent that I hired through Abubakar, over which was placed a *shibriayah* for the accommodation of myself and my son. After assisting my three female relatives into a hired *Shughdaf* (a sort of litter, more comfortable than a *shibriayah*) on another camel, we started at ten o'clock (corresponding to our 4 P. M.,) and arrived at Mina Bazaar before sunset. Here were representations of Satan, which are pelted at by pilgrims, significative of hatred and derision. First we saw the great devil (in a wall), next a small devil to the left, and then the third Satan to the same side. * As the place is crowded only at this time of year, the houses are let at very high rates. But most of the pilgrims live in tents, and several in the plain.

8th Zil-hajjah.—Sunday, 24th December.

Struck out tent, loaded and mounted our camels, and started after the evening prayers. Arrived at the Mount Arafat at 11 P. M.

9th Zil hajjah.—Monday, 25th December.

After breakfast my son, myself, and a few respectable pilgrims accompanied Ali, elder brother of Abubakar, to the Arafat-Hill. † (This being the place where Adam, the first man, and Eve, the mother of mankind, met after their expulsion from heaven, it is on that account so highly reverenced that the *hajj* is performed here.) The sweet water supplied here as at Makkah, to the hosts of pilgrims and beasts of burden accompanying them, is from the canal constructed by Zubaidah Khatum, wife of Harun-al-Rashid. We repeated two prostration prayers in an unroofed mosque, where the Prophet had stayed a short while, and indicated by hand the boundary of Arafat, and within which all pilgrims must assemble while the *Khutbah* (sermon) for *hajj* is read; passing on, we then reached the top of the hill where the Prophet had also halted a short time; thence, descending by the other way, we arrived at the third *masjid* (mosque), about half way down the hills, where we said prayers; at all these three places our *Mutawif* had instructed us in the prayer for benedictions from God Almighty. At the third *masjid* the *Kazi* of Makkah reads the *Khutbah*. Returned and lunched. The mid-day and afternoon prayers are allowed to be repeated together only on this day, in the whole year of the *Hajj*. *Namrah*, which is a short distance from our temporary quarter but within the limits of Arafat. And in the same way the Maghrib (evening prayers), and *Isha* (the fifth time prayers) are repeated together at the place called *Muzdalfah*, which lies between Arafat and Mina. At nine o'clock (according to our reckoning three p.m.) the Kazi, mounted on a dromedary, arrived, and proceeded to read the *Khutbah* (sermon), upon hearing which the assembled worshippers cried *labbaik* (I am present), and waved their handkerchiefs or other cloth, which cry and action they repeated whenever the Kazi made a pause. The sermon was finished at sunset, when the pilgrims began to disperse. We also loaded and mounted our camels as before, and set out. Arrived at Mazdalfah at about 10, we perceived a mosque, a few houses, and some bakers' and confectioners' shops. As is incumbent on the *Hanafis* (one of the four sects of the orthodox Muhammadans) to stay out the night here, we conformed to the practice; and picked up, also according to custom, 49 stones per each person, male or female. Others do likewise, but pass on to Mina without stopping.

10th Zil-hajjah.—Tuesday, 26th December.

Rose at 5, prayed, set out after sunrise, and arrived at Mina at 2 o'clock (according to our time 8 A.M.) ‡ Alighted and pitched the tent. Accompanied Umar and Abdalsh, agents of our Mutawif, and pelted the great devil with seven of the gravally stones. Bought and sacrificed five goats for our party of five persons, to atone for any sin that we may have committed during the time we were clad in *Ihrams*. Most of the pilgrims do this. Returned to the halting place, breakfasted, had our heads shaved, and removed the *Ihram*. Saw the Turkish troops marching back to Makkah, equipped with cap guns, with bayonets attached, short swords, and pouches. Witnessed the Sharif's retinue—an imposing spectacle; a number of horsemen, camel-riders, and footmen, some with matchlocks, others with spears, besides guns; small drums were being beaten on horses and camels; the retinue was composed in the greater part of Arabs, while some were Turks. The Sharif drove in a beautiful open carriage and pair. The bystanders lined the road on both sides, and standing up as a mark of respect saluted the Sharif, who returned their reverential obeisance with a corresponding motion of his right hand, and bowing at either side alternately. His younger brother, gorgeously clad, rode a beautiful Arab horse, with embroidered saddle-cloth, and followed closely by troopers in splendid dress, and these by others.

11th Zil-hajjah.—Wednesday, 27th December.

After breakfast, I purchased four goats and one sheep, and sacrificed them as *sunnat* (practice of the Prophet); the skins are all appropriated by the Government, which disposes of them by contract. At the sacrificial altar were many poverty-stricken people soliciting meat for food, but some carried away whole carcasses after being skinned without permission of the owners. Two of mine were carried away in this way, but through the guard posted here I managed to recover one of them. Giving one to the poor, I brought the remainder home and sent the sheep to Abubakar we cooked some of the others, and dried the rest. Went and pelted all the three devils. After saying the midday prayers, we started off for the visitation of sacred places with Umar. First we visited the great mosque, where the Prophet had repeated prayers, and has a dome raised over four walls in the courtyard. Next we came to small mosque situated westward and at the lower part of the hill. The Prophet had prayed here also, and though the space did not admit of a man standing upright, the Prophet stood up, and the block of hard stone overhead became as soft as cotton, so that the head entered it, and left a hollow impression, which exists to this day. Pilgrims insert their heads into the concave space and kiss it by means of their hands. We did so also. At the third mosque the Prophet had sacrificed a sheep. The fourth is the altar of the Prophet Ismail. The fifth is the residence of Hajirad. The sixth a mosque. And the seventh the shrine of Syed Muhammad Mahad Ali. We repeated prayers at all the above holy places. In the evening, Egyptians and others let off fireworks.

12th Zil-hajjah.—Thursday, 28th December.

Rose at 5, prayed and breakfasted. Pelted at the three devils. After the mid-day prayer we set out, and arrived at the holy city at 5 P.M. Prayed, performed *sawaf* (circummambulation), and after dinner retired to rest.

13th Zil-hajjah.—Friday, 29th December.

We determined to perform Umrah (the little pilgrimage) to-morrow. This is performed, whenever one wishes, except during the time of *hajj*. The *hajj* (simple pilgrimage) is that performed annually on the Mount Arafat. The *hajj-i-Akbar* (the *great* pilgrimage) is that so termed when it falls on a Friday. On this last occasion chiefly, a very large congregation is assembled.

(To be continued.)

* The first is simply a mark in a wall, but the other two are pillars of masonry of the height of a man, and very bulky, encircled by a low wall, within which the gravel and stones pelted at them by the pilgrims fall.

† Females are forbidden to say the prayers that are repeated five times daily, nor to read the holy Kuran, or observe fast perform *Sawaf* (circumambulation) or *Dakhili* (entering into the House of God), but are allowed to go to the Mount Arafat and perform the *hajj* during their monthly unclean state, and for forty days after child-birth.

‡ The Arabs divide their time into days and nights, and reckon from morning to evening and *vice versa*. Hence their 6-30 is equal to our 12 30.

§ These are simply the marks at certain places where the devil had tempted Ismail when going to sacrifice his son Ishak.

FIRE ON BOARD THE P. & O. CO.'S S. S. "PESHAWUR."

We regret to hear that after the departure of the Peshawur from Calcutta last week, *en route* for Madras and England, a fire was discovered in the hold of the ship, which but for its early detection might have proved of disastrous consequence. The gunner was lowered into the hold by means of a rope as soon as the discovery was made, but when lifted on the deck was found to be half suffocated and insensible. Other attempts, however, were made with more success, and some 10 or 11 packages of goods thrown over board. We hear also that a quantity of passengers' luggage was injured, in addition to the charring of portions of the vessel. The Peshawur left Madras on Monday for Suez, every symptom of danger having been overcome.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A VERY COOL CONFESSION OF CRIME.

It is seldom indeed, that a prisoner charged with the most serious crime which can be laid against him, that of murder, come before a Criminal Court, and confesses his crime with an air of apparently entense satisfaction. We have heard of murderers who have hidden in the woods for months together: of others who have committed, or attempted to commit, suicide, but it is seldom indeed, that such a scene has been witnessed as that which occurred in the High Court of Madras on Tuesday, when an unfortunate native, not only pleaded guilty to a charge of murder, but, in an address to the Court calmly acquiesced in his own execution. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, appeared to be taken by surprise—he whom no event in connexion with a Criminal Court would be supposed to surprise—while the very assurance of guilt made by the prisoner himself in answer to the customary question as to his plea, Guilty or Not Guilty, created a silence, and a feeling of awe, truly painful to those who witnessed it. His Lordship on one occasion even asked him if he knew he was charged with murdering the woman, his answer to which was unmistakably convincing enough, "Yes, I know it, and I am guilty."

It seems hardly possible that a man in the position of Cunda-swamy, committed by his own confession, standing as it were on the brink of the grave, could treat so lightly, and in so indifferent a manner, so sad, and so terrible a subject as his own approaching and violent death. It is impossible to conceive the motive which could have influenced him—but it may be that remorse had so worked in his mind since his cold-blooded murder of his sister in-law, that life had become a burden to him and death to be desired. But the cool, and deliberate manner in which the man detailed to to the Court the circumstances of the murder, and the heartless way in which he held his own chin to illustrate the mode he adopted of cutting his sister-in-law's throat, all preclude the possibility of any feeling of humanity having directed his desire to be rid of the wretched scene, and the world in which it was perpetrated. Be that as it may, he confessed his guilt, and coincided with the Court's passing upon him any sentence it chose.—*Madras Athenæum*

THE NEW STEAM SHIP ROUTE FROM INDIA TO NAPLES AND ENGLAND.

We are glad to learn that the new route adopted by the Anchor Line from Bombay to Liverpool *via* Naples, has proved a success. With a large passenger list and an increasing freight the Company must see it is to their advantage to persevere in their undertaking, and we are convinced that this is only the beginning of prosperity in this direction. The advantage to the general public either in India or in Southern Italy is unquestionable. This new enterprise of Messrs Henderson Bros. gives to Englishmen in India a quick passage at a reasonable rate to England, with the option of breaking the journey at one of the most attractive cities in the world whence, after visiting Pompei, Vesuvius, etc., etc., they may travel, swiftly or leisurely, through places of the greatest historic and present interest like Rome, Florence, Genoa and Paris; or by Rome, Florence, Milan and Venice, and thence by the choice of routes through the Tyrol, Germany, and Belgium or through Switzerland, Rhineland, and striking across from Cologne to Paris, thence home to old England.

Brindisi has no attractions whatever. The swift express train runs once once a week, and through no great city until Turin is reached, and this vaunted express does not arrive in Paris any sooner than the ordinary daily 7 a. m. express from Naples. Naples, Rome, and Florence with their historic and artistic attractions are entirely left out by the Brindisi express, and if the Anchor Line Steamers to India should make Naples a port of call on the outward passage as well as on the inward trip, the company would find, if the facts were well advertised, that a large proportion of India bound passengers would take this route in preference to all others, merely for the attractions of Naples, Rome, and Florence.—*The Naples Chronicle.*

THE P. AND O. SERVICE AND STEAMERS.

We take the following notice of the P. and O. Co, and its operations from an English provincial paper, the contribution being written by a well-known resident of Bombay:—

Off Gibraltar 19th March.

On the 16th March, I found myself on board the good steamer Gwalior, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, more generally known as the P. and O. Company, with my passage taken for Bombay. What a grand company the P. & O. still is! though I cannot but feel the ancient glory thereof has departed, and that Ichabod will roon be written over it if care be not taken to revive its drooping lustre! This remark does not at all aply, let me be careful to impress your readers, either to the ships which compose its magnificent fleet or the able officers in command of them, but it has reference more particularly to the policy of the directors of the company, to which I will presently again allude. Next to Her Majesty's Navy, there is no such other fleet in the world, I should say, as that which the P. & O. Co. possesses. At the present moment it numbers 52 effective vessels, the largest of which is the Peshawur, measuring 4781 tons; ten others of over 3000 tons; and more than twenty over 2000 tons. The Gwalior, from which I am now writing, just off Cape St. Vincent, is 2725 tons, with engines of 450 horse power. From England to the Mediterranean, and through the Red Sea to India, China, Japan, and Australia, is a regular steam service by this wonderful company! But the demon of reduction has placed his destroying hand upon it, and things are not as they used to be. Every one's pay has been reduced. The commander, who formerly drew (and deservedly so) his handsome £1000 a year, with three shillings a day on wine money, has been obliged to forego altogether this allowance, and to be content with £800 a year. And so from the captain downward, every one's pay has been "cut" in a similar proportion. But where I, as a passenger, find the greatest change, is in the purser's department. That grand and courteous official, who, as a rule, was the passengers' particular friend, the purser, is now seldom to be seen. He has been dying out for some years, I understand, and is now almost entirely defunct; and we are to be left to the tender mercies of a chief steward. Then again, the good old homely way of putting the dinner on the table, and allowing each person to select from a bill of fare a quarter of a yard long, is abolished and a la Russe is the order of the day, with a very diminished menu. The consequence is that dining is a meal that lasts an hour and a quarter, to say the least, and you have to wait patiently for each course, and to eat what is provided, whether it be hot or cold, nasty or nice, and be thankful. And another consequence is that large quantities of linen and silver are lost in some mysterious way or other every voyage, owing, it is rumoured, to the want of interest felt in its preservation, by the recent abolition of the fees presented formerly by the company to the stewards. But let it not be said that the directors have adopted this policy of economy either from want of thought or want of heart; for a mighty competition has arisen, which encouraged, if not originated, by the opening of the Suez Canal, has sadly diminished the company's splendid profits of bygone days. Seven per cent. used to be thought a very ordinary dividend, but last year what was it? scarcely two. And freights from £5 per ton are now scarcely fifty shillings. So you see reduction is the effect of competition, and though wise men may approve it, as I doubt not they do, I think, merely as a passenger, that when we pay £68 for a passage of four weeks, that we are justified in expecting a tolerable *quid pro quo*. Added to which there is the handsome annual government subsidy of £350,000, or thereabouts, for carrying the mails, which is a nice nest egg for the company, to say the least. But with all its faults, there is a security one feels in a P. & O. boat which makes up for all the company's faults and failings, if they have any. Their steamers are safe and sound, and the engines and machinery first rate. Their commanders are sailors every inch of them, and they know every line of the track. The cabins are roomy and comfortable, the grub good, and the stewards civil. Of what more is there need? *Quisseparatit* is their motto, and as far as it and I are concerned, echo answers very readily and heartily, *nenquin*. * * *

One day is very like another. This is our daily programme: 6 a.m. wake and have tea and biscuits in your own cabin brought by the steward; 9 a.m., breakfast; 1 p.m., luncheon, or tiffin, as it is generally called in the east; 6 p.m., dinner; 8 p.m., tea; 10.30 p.m., lights out and go to bed till next morning. The intervals between meals are of course filled up according to the tastes and habits of each individual. Some read, some talk, some smoke, some walk about, some sleep, some (but very few, because there is not much opportunity) flirt, and some go in altogether, as I do for the *dolce far niente*. It is not a very elevating life you will perhaps say, but it is a very pleasurable one when the weather is not bad. T. T.

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